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In the Specification:

Please amend page 22, line 20 as follows:

See, e.g., Sambrook et al., 1989 or Ausubel et al., 1992

Please amend page 25, lines 24-25 as follows:

See PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications [74].

Please amend page 25. line 31 to page 26 line 6 as follows:

Oligonucleotides for use as probes or PCR primers are chemically synthesized according to the solid phase phosphoramidite triester method, or first described by Beaucage and Carruthers [19] using an automated synthesizer, as described in Needham-VanDevanter [69]. Purification of oligonucleotides is by either native acrylamide gel electrophoresis or by anion-exchange HPLC as described in Pearson, J.D. and Regnier, F.E. [75A]. The sequence of the synthetic oligonucleotide can be verified using [[the]] a chemical degradation method of Maxam, A.M. and Gilbert, W. [63].

Please amend page 26, lines 8-9 as follows:

High stringent hybridization conditions are selected at about 5[[?]] C lower than the thermal melting point (Tm) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength and pH.

Please amend page 26, lines 11-13 as follows:

Typically, stringent conditions will be those in which the salt concentration is at least about 0.02 molar at pH 7 and the temperature is at least about 60[[?]]°C.

Please amend page 26, lines 17-19as follows:

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For Example high stringency may be attained for example by overnight hybridization at about 68°C in a 6x SSC solution, washing at room temperature with 6x SSC solution,

followed by washing at about 68°C in a 6x SSC in a 0.6x SSX solution.

Please amend page 26. lines 25-26 as follows:

5) wash 4x for 1 minute each at room temperature at 4x at 60[[?]] C for 30 minutes each;

Please amend page 27, lines 7-8 as follows:

For discussions of nucleic acid probe design and annealing conditions, see, for

example, Sambrook et al., [81] or Ausubel, F., et al., [8].

Please amend page 28, lines 11-14 as follows:

DNA fragments can be prepared, for example, by digesting plasmid DNA, or by use

of PCR, or synthesized by either [[the]] a phosphoramidite method described by Beaucage

and Carruthers, [19], or by [[the]] a triester method-according to Matteucei, et al., [62], both

incorporated herein by reference.

Please amend page 32, lines 9-11 as follows:

See Harlow and Lane [32] for a description of immunoassay formats and conditions

that can be used to determine specific immunoreactivity.

Please amend page 33, lines 31-34 as follows:

A description of a radioimmunoassay (RIA) may be found in Laboratory Techniques

in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [[[52]]], with particular reference to the chapter

entitled "An Introduction to Radioimmune Assay and Related Techniques" by Chard, T.,

incorporated by reference herein.

Please amend page 34, lines 8-9 as follows:

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A general overview of the applicable technology is in Harlow and Lane [32]; incorporated by reference herein.

Please amend page 34, line 18 as follows:

For competitive immunoassays, see Harlow and Lane [32] at pages 567-573 and 584-589.

Please amend page 34, lines 30-32 as follows:

Briefly, spleen cells or other lymphocytes from an animal immunized with a desired antigen are immortalized, commonly by fusion with a myeloma cell (see, Kohler and Milstein [50], incorporated herein-by reference).

Please amend page 35, lines 8-9 as follows:

See for example: McCafferty, J et al. [64]; Hoogenboom, H.R. et al. [39]; and Marks, J.D. et al. [60].

Please amend page 35, lines 28-29 as follows:

See [81] supra, for details concerning selection markers and promoters for use in E. coli.

Please amend page 36, lines 10-11 as follows:

See, for instance, Scopes, R. [84], incorporated herein by reference.

Please amend page 61, lines 16-21 as follows:

The probes of the invention may be synthesized enzymatically, using methods well known in the art (e.g., nick translation, primer extension, reverse transcription, the polymerase chain reaction, and others) or chemically (e.g., by methods such as [[the]] phosphoramidite method described by Beaucage and Carruthers [19], or by [[the]] a triester method-according to Matteucci, et al. [62], both incorporated herein by reference).

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Please amend page 61, lines 6-12 as follows:

In situ PCR is described in Neuvo et al. [71], Intracellular localization of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplified Hepatitis C cDNA; Bagasra et al. [10], Detection of Human Immunodeficiency virus type 1 provirus in mononuclear cells by in situ polymerase chain reaction; and Heniford et al. [35], Variation in cellular EGF receptor mRNA expression demonstrated by in situ reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction. In situ hybridization assays are well known and are generally described in the literature Methods Ensymol. [67] incorporated by reference herein.

Please amend page 63, line 13 as follows:

See Wickstrom E.L., et al. [93] and Harel-Bellan, A., et al. [31A].